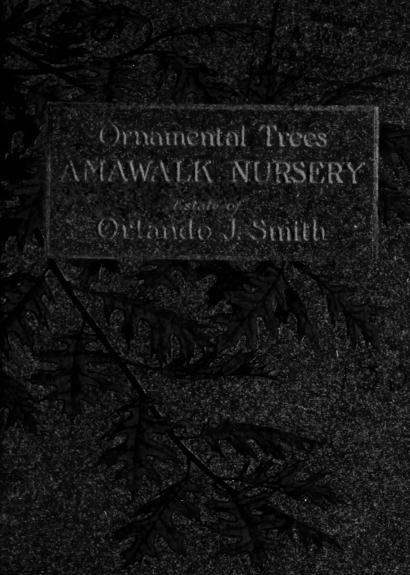
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ORNAMENTAL TREES

Amawalk Pursery

AMAWALK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

ESTATE OF ORLANDO J. SMITH

E. W. and M. F. SMITH, Managers STEPHEN BRADLEY, Superintendent

1909



Colorado Blue Spruce (see page 33)



HE Amawalk Nursery is situated opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam branch of the New

York Central. The nursery is eleven miles north of Briarcliff, eight miles east of Peekskill and is on the state road to Lake Mahopac.

The Putnam railroad connects with the New York Central at High Bridge and with the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

The nursery consists of 249 acres, which are entirely devoted to the development of the 200,000 specimen trees imported in 1906 and 1907 by the late Major Orlando J. Smith. These trees were collected in England, Holland and France, and are the finest importation of trees ever made into this country.

AMAWALK NURSERY



Pyramidal Silver Maple growing in our nursery. An example of a perfect tree



Avenue of Oaks

Good Trees and Bad Trees

(This article was written by Major Orlando Jay Smith, in November, 1908)

EN know that there are good furnishings and bad furnishings, good horses and bad horses; but they do not seem to understand so well that there are good trees and bad trees. As there are furnishings unfit for a respectable establishment, so there are trees that are not worth the planting. A very large proportion of the trees sold are of this poor kind. First-class trees are few, inferior trees are many.

Bad trees are usually crooked, forked or poorly rooted. Defective roots and branches generally result from crowding. Trees are planted so closely together in many nurseries that there is not sufficient room for the lateral development of roots and branches. The tree so grown is a slender "switch" of stunted appearance, faded foliage and poor vitality.

A forked tree is one that separates in two or more branches,

AMAWALK NURSERY



Example of a forked tree having crack made by branch modern art of tree blowing off

having no commanding trunk. Even if it has a straight trunk and one large branch it is still a forked tree. The wind sways such a tree unevenly, and a crack in the fork results. The crack is produced when the tree is small. the rain enters the crack, and decay sets in. At a later time, usually when the tree has become valuable for shade or ornamental purposes, one of the branches will be torn off in a wind-storm, and the tree will be hopelessly mutilated. The whole surgery has been

invented to remedy these mutilations. If only good trees were planted, there would be no need for "tree surgeons."

A good tree, on the other hand, has a strong trunk, single and straight, with many branches. It is symmetrical and handsome in form. These branch limbs are small in proportion to the main trunk and rarely crack. If they should be torn off in a storm, the injury to the tree would be insignificant.

The nursery at Amawalk has been established for the



purpose of producing specimen trees—that is, trees that are practically perfect; that will be useful and ornamental from the beginning; that will develop rapidly and increase in beauty as they grow older, and, barring unusual accidents and diseases, will live until they die of old age, requiring no attention at any stage from the hands of a "tree surgeon."

Great care was exercised, to begin with, in the selection of the land for the nursery. It was chosen for its peculiar fitness for the growing of ornamental trees, which was demonstrated by its natural and artificial growth. The Norway spruce, for example, is a tree which usually begins to deteriorate at the age of twenty-five or thirty years in the neighborhood of New York. At Amawalk I have a number of Norway spruces sixty-five years old which show no signs of impairment. Other trees, notably maples, larches and elms, show the same virility.

To produce good roots and vigorous growth in our trees the ground is prepared for planting with much care. It is plowed and cross-plowed repeatedly. It is subsoiled and fertilized heavily. The trees, as soon as they are advanced in growth, are planted wide apart, giving them exposure to the sun and ample room for development. With such preparation and care the trees grow vigorously and handsomely.

To produce straight trees without crooks or forks the young trees are inspected three or four times a year by experts. These experts prune off imperfect or badly formed branches, and correct, by staking or otherwise, any inclination to crookedness or other ugliness in the tree.

Trees carefully grown in properly prepared soil develop very rapidly and experience no setback after transplanting. This is one of the advantages of buying well-grown trees. Growing rapidly, they quickly reach full development, rendering a long wait of years unnecessary.

By such constant care and interest we have been able to produce trees of greater strength, promise and beauty than are usually grown in nurseries. We are sure that all lovers of good trees will take pleasure in examining these specimens.



PRICES OF TREES

Prices quoted in this catalogue are for specimen trees only. No imperfect trees are sold. All of the trees that are offered for sale are in the nursery at Amawalk. The most satisfactory way of selecting trees is by making a visit to the nursery. We are very glad to have people select their own trees, reserving by tagging all the trees so designated. There is much individuality in trees, and to select them personally affords much pleasure as well as securing perfect satisfaction. Orders by mail receive the personal attention of the managers.

The prices were fixed after carefully studying the cost of growing trees and with a desire to be as reasonable as possible. No attempt has been made to follow the prices charged by other nurseries, but a comparison will show how very low our prices are. All prices are F. O. B. at Amawalk. Packing is very reasonably done, and charged for at cost. Checks should be made payable to Amawalk Nursery.



Austrian Pines planted by us on top of a hill with northwestern exposure

Deciduous Trees

VE grow only those trees which we have proved to be absolutely hardy in the vicinity of New York.

The prices quoted in this catalogue are for specimen trees only. No imperfect trees are sold.

Ash · Fraxinus

American White. Fraxinus
alba. A beautiful native tree
which will thrive in almost
any soil. It is of rapid growth and
attains at times a height of a hundred feet. The foliage is very dark
green.

1½ to 2 in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high\$1 50

Green. Fraxinus viridis. Similar to the White Ash, but with smaller leaves of a lighter shade of green.

11 to 13 in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high,\$1 50

Beech · Fagus

Foliage and

Paper Birch

catkins of

European. Fagus sylvatica When fully grown it forms a large and imposing tree, from 60 to 80 feet high with a round, compact head and deep green foliage which remains on the tree until very late in the fall. It is suited to almost any soil, but thrives best in rich, sandy loam.

Weeping. Fagus sylvatica pendula. A weeping variety of the European Beech It is an unusually picturesque tree and grows to large proportions, with spreading branches which droop gracefully to the ground.



BEECH, continued

Purple-leaved. Fagus purpurea.	A fine tree, growing from 40 to
50 feet high. The foliage in the	spring is deep purple, changing
later to a dull crimson and to a	purplish green in the fall. EACH
5 ft. high	
Divers' Weening Durnle-leaved	Figure burburga Pictorei bon

Rivers' Weeping Purple-leaved. Fagus purpurea Riversi pendula. Combines the dark, rich foliage of the Purple Beech and the graceful form of the Weeping Beech. The foliage is crimson in the spring, changing to a very dark purple, which color it keeps throughout the summer to fall.

7 ft. high

Birch · Betula



Purple Beech



BIRCH, continued

Direct i, continued
European White. Betula alba. A graceful tree with silvery white bark
and light green leaves. Erect when young, but after four or five
years' growth its slender branches assume a drooping habit. EACH
8 to 10 ft. high\$1 50
Paper or Canoe. Betula papyracea. A strong upright tree of rapid
growth, attaining a height of 60 feet. The bark is silvery white
when young, turning later a brilliant white, which forms a striking
contrast to the large, dark green leaves.

Catalpa

Golden.	Catalpa aurea.	A round-headed tree of medium size, graf	ted
high on	an upright stem	. It is much used in formal gardens, as it	has
the outl	ine of the bay tr	ree. The foliage is golden yellow.	ACH
		ft. stems\$2	00
In	bush form. 2k	to 2 ft high	00



Weeping Beech

AMAWALK NURSERY

Dogwood · Cornus

White-flowering. Cornus Torida. A small native tree of great beauty, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. In spring, before the leaves appear, it is covered with large white blossoms which last



White-flowering Dogwood, continued in favorable weather more than two weeks. The foliage is grayish green, turning deep red in the autumn. This, with its brilliant red berries. renders the tree very conspicuous at that season.

1 ft. high . . \$1 c. 5 ft. high . . 1 5

Elm · Ulmus

Americana. U!mus
Americana. One of
the noblest and most

Foliage and floo of the Horse-Chesnut

characteristic of our native trees. It grows rapidly and is adapted

to any kind of soil, but is especially suited to wet, marshy ground. It is very valuable for

street or avenue planting.

1¾ in. cal., 10 ft. high . . \$1 50 2 in. cal., 12 ft. high . . 2 50

2¾ in. cal.. 15 ft. high . . 4 00

English. Ulmus campestris. Distinct in appearance from the American Elm. The branches project from the trunk at nearly right

angles. The foliage expands very early in the spring and remains on the tree several weeks later in the fall than on the American Elm. It is adapted to any soil, and is particularly valuable as an avenue tree.

13 in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high. \$2 00 22 in. cal., 15 ft. high... 5 00



Foliage and flowers of Dogwood

Hawthorn

Cratægus Carrieri

A very beautiful variety of Hawthorn. It forms a tree of medium size, with deep green, glossy foliage which lasts throughout December. It has white the wers and large, scarlet, cherry-like fruit.

2 in. cal., 7 to 10 ft. high.....\$2 00

Honey Locust

Gleditschia triacanthos

A very handsome, rapidgrowing native tree with powerful spines and graceful fern-like foliage. It thrives in any soil

Horse-Chestnut · Æsculus

European White. Asculus Hippocastanum. A very desirable tree for heavy shade. The foliage is large and dense, and in early spring the tree is conspicuous with its load of white flowers. It bears large nuts.

White Double-flowering. Esculus Hippocastanum albo flore pleno. A very fine variety with double flowers, which last longer than the single. It does not bear fruit and hence is better for park, avenue or street planting.

Red-flowering (Grafted). Esculus rubicunda Briotti. This is not the common red-flowering, but an unusually beautiful variety

Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut,

with brilliant dark red flowers. It forms a smaller tree than the white-flowering and blooms a little later.

2 to 2½ in. cal.. 10 ft.

to 2½ in. cal., 10 ft. high\$4 00

Judas Tree, or Red Bud · Cercis

American. Cercis Canadensis.

A very ornamental, rapid-growing tree of medium size. It is one of the earliest-flowering trees, being cov-

flowering trees, being covered with delicate reddish purple flowers before the



Flowers of American Judas Tree



Avenue of Horse Chestnuts

AMAWALK NURSERY



American. Tilia Americana.

A handsome native shade or avenue tree which will thrive in the poorest soil. It is of rapid growth, and has large foliage and attractive, fragrant flowers

11) VV C	13.						EA	CH
	13	in.	cal.,	7	ft.	hig	h. \$	ı	00
	21/4	in.	cal.,	8	ft.	hig	h.	1	50
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3 in.	C	al.,	IO	to		
		тт б	t his	rh				2	00

Magnolia

Foliage and flowers of American Linden

The Magnolia is wonderfully

beautiful in early spring, being one of the first of the flowering trees to bloom. Before the leaves appear the tree is covered with large fragrant flowers.



Block of American Lindens at the Amawalk Nursery. Note how perfect in shape the young trees are

MAGNOLIA, Scontinued

Chinese White. Magnolia conspicua, or Yulan. The finest white Magnolia.

Soulange's. Magnolia Soulangeana. Flowers white outside and pink within.

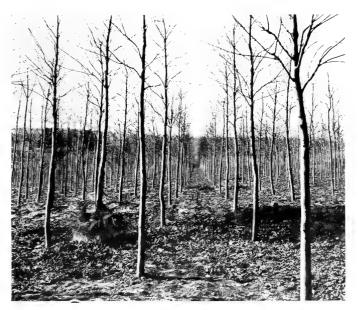
Purple - flowering. Magnolia Soulangeana atropurpurea. The darkest purple Magnolia.

The prices for all Magnolias are as follows:

									E	ICH
3	ft.	high							\$1	50
4	ft.	high	٠			۰		,	2	00
5	ft.	high			,	,	,		2	50



Flowers of Magnolia conspicua



Block of Pyramidal Silver Maples at the Amawalk Nursery with one tree taken up to show the roots



Norway Maple

Maple · Acer

Norway. Acer platanoides. One of the finest shade or avenue trees. It grows rapidly to a large size, with a spreading head and rich, deep green foliage which turns yellow in the autumn It will grow in almost any kind of soil, but thrives best in dry ground.

iniosi any kina or son, but initives best in ary ground.	E	ACH
1½ to 2 in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high		
2 to 3 in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high		
3 to 3½ in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high	5	CO



MAPLES, continued

Globe-headed Norway. Acer platanoides globosum. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Norway maple, having a perfectly
round head.
1½ to 2 in. cal., 7 ft. high. \$2 50 2 to 2¼ in. cal., 8 ft. high. 3 00
Schwedler's Norway. Acer platanoides Schwedleri. A handsome
variety of the Norway Maple. The foliage is large and blood-red
in the spring, changing later to a dark purplish green. 1 to 1½ in. cal., 8 ft. high
Sugar. Acer saccharinum. A well-known native tree. It is rapid
in growth and becomes a grand shade tree. It is one of the finest
trees for fall coloring, the foliage turning bright yellow, orange
and scarlet. It thrives in any dry soil.

Pyramidal Silver. Acer dasycarpum pyramidalis. A new and superior variety of Silver Maple beautifully shaped. It grows nearly as rapidly as the Lombardy poplar, but is long-lived and improves with age, whereas the poplar lasts but a few years; also the wood of the Pyramidalis is hard, making it a vigorous tree, not liable to be damaged by storms. The foliage is very luxuriant and beautiful; the leaves are bright green above and silvery beneath and retain their fresh coloring until early winter. It thrives



Foliage and seeds of Scarlet Maple



Pyramidal Silver Maple,

in either dry or wet ground. We make this tree our specialty and own the entire stock in this country. We recommend it above any other tree for avenue planting.

2 to 2½ in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high\$2 00 2½ to 3 in cal., 14 to 15 ft.

Purple-leaved Sycamore.

Acer Pseudo-platanus atropur-

pureum. A very fine lawn tree

with unusually beautiful foliage. The leaves are rich, dark green above, deep purplish red on the underside and retain their coloring throughout the summer and fall. It is a rapid grower and thrives in any soil.

 1½ to 2 in. cal., 9 to 10 ft. high.
 \$3 00

 2 to 2½ in. cal., 10 to 11 ft. high.
 4 00

Scarlet. Acer rubrum. Remarkable in the spring for its masses of red flowers and seed pods and in the fall for its brilliant crimson leaves.

Wier's Cut-leaved. Acer Virginicum Wieri laciniatum. A beautiful tree of rapid growth. The branches are slender and drooping and the deeply cut foliage is green above and silvery beneath.

Japan Maple · Acer palmatum

Blood-leaved. Acer palmatum sanguineum. Of dwarf habit, with deeply lobed, rich crimson foliage.



JAPAN MAPLE, continued

Dark Purple-leaved. Acer palmatum atropurpureum. The most popular of the Japan Maples. The foliage is a beautiful dark purple and is particularly fine in the spring.

Seven-lobed. Acer palmatum septembolum. The leaves are generally seven-lobed, of a glossy green color and turn brilliant crimson in the fall. Similar to the Atropurpureum in habit.



Sugar Maple



JAPAN MAPLE, continued

Acer palmatum osakazuki. The most vigorous of the Japan Maples. The leaves are bright green and turn a beautiful red in the fall.

Cut-leaved. Acer palmatum laciniatum. A very graceful variety, with deeply fringed leaves.

The	price	s fo	or all	the	Ja	pa	ne	se	B	¶a	pl	es	a	re	a	S	f	oll	lo	W S	:					E/	CH
	3	ft	high	1																						 \$3	00
	4	ft.	high	1																						 4	00

Oak · Quercus

American Pin. Quercus palustris A very beautiful variety of Oak, distinguished by its long, somewhat drooping branches and deeply cut foliage, which turns a brilliant red in the fall. It grows well in either wet or dry ground and is particularly adapted to street or avenue planting.

American Red. Quercus rubra. One of the finest Oaks, of upright habit and more rapid in growth than the Pin Oak It



Japan Maple



American Red Oak, continued

American Scarlet. Quercus coccinea. Similar in habit to the Red Oak. The leaves are smaller and more deeply cut and turn a brilliant purplish crimson in the fall, retaining their coloring long after other trees are bare.

Golden. Quercus pedunculata Concordia. A picturesque tree with golden yellow leaves. Grown either in standard or bush form.

Plane · Platanus

London. Usually called Platanus occidentalis in Europe and Platanus orientalis in this country. One of the finest park and street trees of Europe and already a favorite in this country. The bright green foliage is heart-shaped and deeply cut. The bark peels off in the fall, leaving the trunk and branches creamy white all winter.

AMAWALK NURSERY

Tulip Tree · Liriodendron

Tulip Tree. Liriodendron tulipifera. A handsome native tree of tall, pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has light green, glossy toliage and large, tulip-shaped flowers.

1) to 1) in. cal., 6 to \ it high





Red Oak

Willow · Salix

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Laurel-leaved. Salix laurifolia. Remarkable for the brilliance its glossy, dark green foliage. It forms a small, upright tree	y of and
is adapted to wet, marshy land.	CACCEL
5 to 6 ft. high	00
Weeping. Salix Babylonica. The well-known Weeping Wil It is a rapid grower, particularly in the vicinity of water, whe	011.
	HOL
5 to 6 ft. high	
Wisconsin Weeping. Salix Babylonica dolorosa. A low-grow variety of Weeping Willow, with bluish green leaves, white	ving ned
beneath.	HDAS GO 1



Weeping Willow

AMAWALK NURSERY



European Larch



E grow only those evergreens which we have proved to be absolutely hardy in the vicintar of New York.

Arborvitæ · Thuya

American. Thuya occidentalis. A rapid-growing evergreen attaining a height of 25 to 30 feet, conical in form, with bright green foliage. It is well adapted to all soils and situations and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

3½ to 4 ft. high...\$1 50

Golden. Thuya occidentalis
lutea. A rich golden yellow variety of American

Needles and Cones of White Pine

rborvitæ, of very compact	form.	н
5 ft. high		0
10 ft. high		0

Cedar · Cedrus

Deodar, or Indian. Cedrus Deodara. A vigorous-growing evergreen attaining great size. The foliage is a light silvery green. It thrives best when fully exposed to the sun, in porous, well-drained soil.

2 to 3 ft. high.....\$2 00

Juniper · Juniperus

Chinese. Juniperus Chinensis. A handsome evergreen of dense, dark green foliage. It is well adapted for planting in rocky, hilly situations.



JUNIPER, continued

Golden Chinese. Juni perus Chinensis aurea. Most brilliant golden form of Juniper, retaining its color the year round. It is of spreading habit, with somewhat drooping branches.

2½ ft. high	 	
4 ft. high		



Good specimen of Austrian Pine planted by us



Larch · Larix

European. Larix Europea. A rapid-growing, compact tree, with deciduous leaves of a soft light green. Grows best in well-drained soils Especially beautiful in very early spring, as it is the first tree to put forth its leaves. See page 26.

4 ft high..... I 03

Japanese. Larix Kampferi. A Japanese variety much like the European Larch except that its foliage turns from a soft vellowgreen in the spring to a rich golden-brown in the fall. This is the finest species of Larch and very rare.

Pine · Pinus

Austrian. Pinus Austriaca. The hardiest, most vigorous evergreen grown. It thrives in the windiest, most-exposed situations and is well adapted to any soil. It forms a stately tree, with spreading branches and rich dark green foliage. See page 8.

3½ ft. high.....



Retinospora Hedge

AMAWALK NURSERY

PINE, continued

Black Austrian. Pi	nus Austriaca	nigricans.	A rob	ust-growin	ig tree
of spreading habit	, with long,	stiff, dark	green	needles.	Does
well in all soils.					IACH

1½ ft. high	SC SC
Ayacahuite. A compact grower; very dark green foliage.	LACH
3 ft. high	\$1 50
4 ft. high	. 2 00



Retinospora plumosa aurea



Block of Retinosporas at the Amawalk Nursery, with one taken up to show the roots

PINE, continued

,
Swiss Stone. Pinus Cembra. A large, handsome tree of regular, compact growth, with short, thick, bluish green needles. Unlike many Pines, it retains its branches close to the ground. 2 ft. high
White. <i>Pinus Strobus</i> . The White Pine forms a tall, beautiful tree, with soft, delicate, bluish green foliage. It thrives in the poorest soil, but cannot stand as exposed situations as the Austrian Pine.
EACH
3 ft high\$1 00
4 ft high 2 00
5 ft. high 3 00
Silver Blue. Pinus Strobus umbraculifera. Similar in growth to
the White Pine, but more dwarf, and with shorter needles.
3 ft. high\$2 00
3½ to 4 ft. high 3 00

Retinospora · Chamæcyparis

Filifera aurea.	Forms a	large	shrub,	with	graceful,	drooping
branches and th	read-like f	oliage.	The fe	oliage	is a brillia	nt golden
yellow, and reta	ins its colo	or thro	ughout	the ye	ar.	EACH
11 to 2 ft.	high					\$2 00



RETINOSPORA, continued
Nutkaensis compacta nana. Nootka Sound variety. A slow, dwarf, vigorous grower, forming a compact dense shrub. Foliage
of a deep green. 4 ft. high
Nutkaensis glauca. A dense, vigorous grower, with spreading branches, drooping at ends. Foliage of a pronounced bluish color.
5 ft. high
Pisifera aurea. A small tree from Japan, graceful and open in growth. The new growth is a rich golden yellow, later changing
to a greener hue. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high. 5 oo 4 ft. high. 5 oo 6 ft. high. 8 oo
Plumosa aurea. A golden Japanese variety. Forms a dense, small-sized, graceful tree. The young growth is a bright golden yellow, which contrasts strongly with the deeper shades of the older
foliage. It makes a good dwarf hedge. 2 ft. high
3 ft. high 3 00
4 ft. high 5 00



Alcock's Spruce



Block of Norway Spruce at the Amawalk Nursery, with one taken up to show the roots

Spruce and Fir · Abies and Picea

Alcock's. Picea Alcockiana. A handsome, rapid-growing tree from Japan. The foliage has a silvery tint beneath, which contrasts strongly with the dark green above. 4 ft. high
White. Abies concolor. Silver Fir of Colorado. A graceful, rapid-growing tree, attaining a height of fifty feet or more. It has broad, soft foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath.
Colorado Blue. Picea Parryana, or pungens glauca. The best known and finest evergreen from Colorado. The foliage is of a wonderful blue and silver tint. It is a vigorous, compact tree, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet, very symmetrical and excep-
tionally ornamental. 2 ft. high
Lunneman Blue. Of more compact growth than the Colorado Blue Spruce, with branches closer together and greener in color.
2 to 2½ ft. high



Block of Koster Blue Spruce at the Amawalk Nursery, with one taken up to show the roots

SPRUCE, continued

Koster Blue. Picea pungens glauca Kosteri. The finest, most ornamental evergreen grown. The foliage is the purest, most brilliant blue. It is a vigorous, rapid-growing tree, very symmetrical in form.

																					1CH
18	in.	high.	 													٠	٠		. :	\$1	00
21	in.	high.	 																	I	50
24	in.	high.	 													٠				2	00
27	in.	high.	 				 						٠							2	50
36	in.	high.	 																	3	50
		_																			

There are 12, 500 selected Blue Spruce in the nursery, and these prices are the lowest at which Blue Spruce has ever been offered.

Blue Douglas. Abies Douglassi glauca. Colorado variety, similar to the Douglas Spruce, but of more compact habit. The foliage is a light green above and blue beneath.

2 ft.	high.	 																. 1	βī	00	
3 ft.	high.	 											٠						2	00	
	high.																				
41 ft	. high	 			 														3	00	



Hemlock Hedge



SPRUCE, continued

Si NOCE, continued
Weeping Douglas. Abies Douglassi pendula. Weeping variety of Douglas Spruce.
Douglas Sprice. EACH 4 ft. high. \$2 00 5 ft. high. 3 00 9 ft. high. 4 00 10 ft. high. 5 00
Hemlock. Abies Canadensis. A tall, graceful tree of open growth. The foliage is very delicate, with short, blunt leaves, dark green above, bluish beneath. It is the finest evergreen for hedges. 3 ft. high
Norway. Picea excelsa. A rapid, vigorous-growing evergreen with rich, dark green foliage. Well adapted to all soils. It makes a
good evergreen hedge.
3 ft. high\$1 00
4 ft. high 1 50 5 ft. high 2 00
Weeping Norway. Picea excelsa inversa. Weeping variety of the
Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage. 3 ft. high. \$2 00 4 ft. high. 3 00 5 ft. high. 4 00



Norway Spruce



AMAWAIKANORESERY Listores Orlando J. Bustin